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Don't drug yourself with poisons for headache and tired feeling when a pleasant draught of "Our Celebrated Bromo Pop" will do the trick. Our Chocolate, Creams, Cal. Lemonade, Root Beer, Orange Cider and all kinds of aerated drinks are the best on the market.

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FORT ST., NEAR KING.

### Helping Hand in Time of Need!

The Relief and Burial Association is rapidly increasing. We have had three deaths in nine months, and each member received as death benefits \$100 to pay funeral and burial expenses, the surviving relatives, a donation of 10 cents from each member of the association as emergency benefits. Membership fee \$4.50. Office, Honolulu Undertaking Parlor, 1120 Fort Street, Tel. Main 179.

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## MAKING WAR ON MONGOOSE

### Virus Sent From Germany to President of the Senate.

President Isenberg of the Senate has received from Germany and has turned over to the proper officers of the government a number of tubes of Danyasz virus designed to destroy rats, mice, mongoose and such small vermin. The purpose of the stuff, in this case, is to make war with the mongoose, that is doing such great damage in feeding upon bird's eggs and the like, but if the virus proves a success in application, a campaign against rats and mice will likewise be entered upon. Accompanying the shipment was the following letter of directions for using:

"Contagious virus is a microbe production discovered by Mr. Danyasz at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. These microbes cause a mortal disease in all small rodents such as rats, mice, and field mice, but are entirely harmless to all other animals as well as to man. They can therefore be handled and distributed without the slightest danger.

"The Danyasz virus is prepared and preserved on gelose contained in glass tubes, and can be kept for two months. To make use of these microbes, the contents of the tubes are diluted in cold water, slightly salted (a teaspoonful of salt to 1-2 quart of water). In this solution are dipped small (1-4 inch) cubes of stale bread, which are placed in places frequented by the rodents.

"To remove the virus from the tubes, after having taken out the cotton stopper, fill the tube half full of salt water, close the aperture of the tube with the thumb and shake well in order to detach the gelatine from the glass, then pour the whole into any handy container. The gelatine contained in the tube is not soluble in water, it must therefore be mixed with the water by hand (this operation offers no danger whatever). A tube once opened, the contents must be used the same day.

"To destroy small field mice, use two tubes of Virus No. 1 to a little over one quart of salt water (for 1-2 acres from 6 to 10 tubes are necessary).

"For house mice and large field mice, 5 tubes of No. 1 Virus to about one quart of salt water.

"For rats, 5 tubes of Virus No. 2 to about half a quart of salt water. "In cases where several kinds of rodents have to be destroyed in the same place and at the same time, always use the strongest virus and the most concentrated solutions.

"Thus, if rats and mice are to be destroyed at the same time, use 5 tubes of Virus No. 2 to half a quart of water.

"Bait should be prepared in the evening and immediately placed in the places infested with rats.

"The result of the treatment will only be apparent a fortnight after the bait has been distributed.

"A single operation is not always sufficient to obtain a complete disappearance of rats. In cases in which it is found that the virus has not effected a total destruction, it will be necessary to repeat the operation a fortnight after the first one.

"The virus cannot be kept longer than two months from date of preparation; it must be kept in a dark place (cellar).

"Only the virus sold by authorized agents is guaranteed."

### Big Price for Burns' Bible.

It is reported that Andrew Carnegie commissioned his London agent to bid up to \$5,000 for the Burns Bible, which was sold there recently. It is an authentic volume, containing entries regarding the birth of the poet's children. It sold for \$7,800. Mr. Quaritch, the London dealer, being the purchaser. In talking about the handsome figure realized, Lord Rosebery remarked, quaintly: "Burns was not exactly a saint, but the sale of this most interesting volume does not seem to have aroused any the less enthusiasm on that account."

### HIGH PRICE OF EGGS.

One Specimen Bought for One Dollar Sixty Years Ago Recently Sold at Auction for \$1,500.

In the eyes of a boy who collects birds' eggs there is no object so precious and so beautiful, perhaps, as a modest looking white shell touched with brown spots and proven to be that of a great auk or garafowl. Two hundred years ago to people who lived along the rocky coast of Maine, or up in the Scotch islands, these eggs, and the ungainly mother auk who laid them, were not unusual sights, for at that time great auks were plentiful enough in those regions, and collectors of bird's eggs were few and far between.

Nowadays, however, the person who says he or she has seen a great auk alive is likely to have their veracity doubted, while anyone who possesses an egg laid by this big sea fowl is considered a very lucky individual indeed. Fifty years ago a few seafaring men shot great auks in the cold seas of northern Europe. Finally, about 1821, the last one positively seen was captured, and today its stuffed body is in the British museum, but for 30 years at least not a single great auk has been taken, and in consequence the few remaining eggs of these birds have, year by year, become more and more precious.

Seventy-five years since, a great auk's egg at auction would fetch about \$100, and the heads of museums became very eager to secure good specimens, but as only about 70 eggs remained in all Europe their price began to go steadily up. In the year 1850, or thereabouts, an Englishman, a great student of natural history, and the possessor of quite an elaborate private museum, bought some birds' eggs of a fisherman's wife on the French coast. Among the seaweed and gull eggs he secured was one fine, speckled shell, easily recognized as that of a great auk. He paid only a dollar for the perfect specimen, took it to London, and in course of time it was sold for \$105. Four years ago the same egg



THE AUK AND ITS EGG.

was put up at auction in London, and a wealthy gentleman did not hesitate to pay \$1,500 for the perfect shell.

A damaged egg at auction brought \$915, while an auk's skin is worth \$1,800. In all only 72 skins of this bird remain, nine skeletons and a few loose bones. The Museum of Natural History in New York city possesses a handsome stuffed skin, but only two of the valuable eggs are owned in America.

So great, however, is the interest in auk eggs that the museums have plaster casts of them, made with the greatest care from the finest egg in Europe, exhibited in the museum of Liverpool. This shell is not only spotted, but prettily streaked in brown on its creamy surface, and its value is estimated as high as \$2,000.

In Leipzig, in Geneva, London and Paris, great auk eggs are kept in museums, and one of the eggs that has come to America is owned in Philadelphia. So great, indeed, is the interest felt by students of natural history in this big sea bird that books have been filled with its history. When Nansen set out on his polar expedition a sharp lookout was kept for the great auk, since there are persons who believe that a few lonely specimens still exist somewhere up in the Arctic circle, and that keen eyes can still find its eggs, worth so many times their weight in gold.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### New Record for Lazy Man.

"Yes, sir, he was the laziest man on record. What do you reckon he did when his house was on fire?"

"Dunno."

"Warmed his hands at the blaze, and thanked God he didn't have to split the wood for it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

North Weymouth, Mass.

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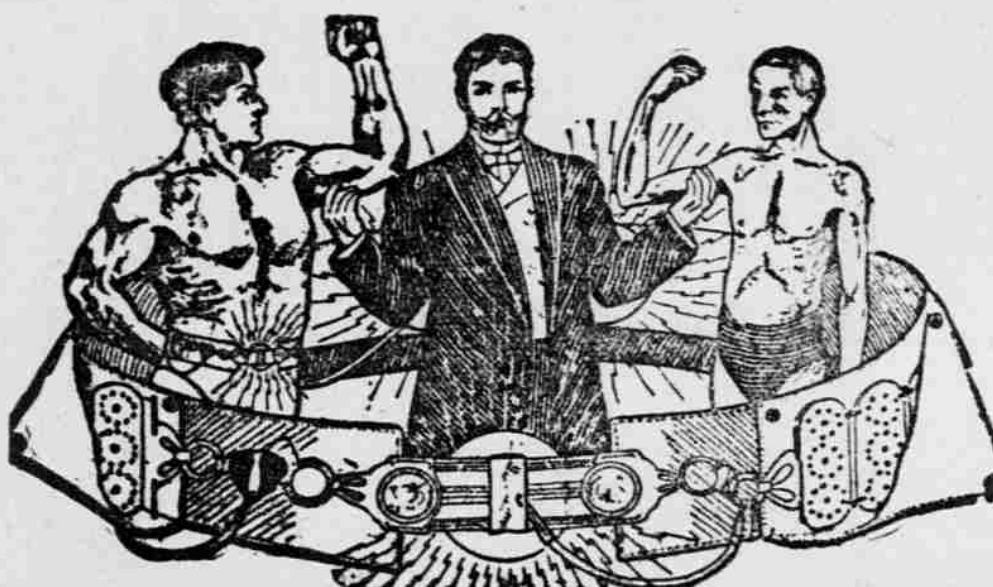
North Weymouth, Mass., Dec. 14.—Paine's Celery Compound is the best and most effective medicine I have ever taken. I was sick, dizzy and worn out for a long time and unable to attend to business. My blood was in troublesome condition. I was advised to try Paine's Celery Compound, which I did with pleasing results, and in a short time I was able to return to my business. My blood is greatly benefited. I would advise all who are run down by overwork or who need a blood tonic to take Paine's Celery Compound. They will find that it will be a great benefit to them.—T. B. Peterson.



MR. T. B. PETERSON.

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I KNOW THAT NO MAN REMAINS A WEAKLING BECAUSE HE WANTS TO; I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book, in which I describe how I learned that manly strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells or any ailment of that kind that unmans you, it would assure you future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it, your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed, free, if you send this ad.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 906 MARKET ST., ABOVE ELLIS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## THE COUNTY ACT

Editor Advertiser: That there has been a demand by a portion of the people of the Islands for a form of government in which the masses would have more to say about the manner in which they should be governed is admitted. Those opposed to a change attempt to sneer at the proposition and ascribe ulterior motives to the abettors of a change and advance such arguments against the County Act as "a useless multiplying of offices," "an assured increase in taxes," "a confusing of the people by frequency of elections," "a certainty of the offices falling into the hands of irresponsible and unscrupulous men bent on grafting," etc., etc.

Not one of those who have read the County Act as passed has given one tangible reason why the Act is invalid. May I presume to attempt to give one or two reasons which appeal to me after a careful reading of the Act in connection with the Organic Act?

In a republic, thwart it as you will, the majority must eventually govern. In the older part of our country county government works well, but largely for the reason that the people have been educated up to it. It is said that our government is a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Let us analyze this sentence. A "government of the people" is a governing of the people, not exactly the people's government as many read it. The people relinquish part of their natural rights for the benefit of the community.

A "government by the people" implies that by their chosen representatives they do their own law making, and governing, and it is essential that they elect their own executive and judicial officers, and is antagonistic to any appointing of the same by any extraneous power.

A "government for the people" implies that it is a governing of the people, by themselves, and for the benefit of each individual. The prime essential therefore is that they elect the most petty officer.

Any pseudo County Act, which would provide, for instance, for the appointing of assessors and judges, is so absurd that it is apparent such provision would emasculate the attempted County Act.

In any republican form of government the people assess themselves and levy the required taxes or it is no true government by the people. The people must elect their legislative, judicial and executive officers from amongst themselves.

In a conquered country the conqueror imposes such form of government as he chooses, the inhabitants being compelled to submit. Should he choose to grant them a modicum of liberty they are grateful, for he could deprive them even of the governing of the little communes which aggregate the nation. We are permitted by the Organic Act to create counties, town and municipal municipalities, but as heretofore said the prime essential of any such integral part of the Territory is the power to assess and levy taxes. The County Act as passed deprives us of this right and places it in the hands of an extraneous power and to that extent is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

There is no particular objection to the appointing of judges of courts of appeal by the general government especially as that power proposes to pay the salaries of its appointees, but it is an inherent right which the Teutonic race has maintained from time immemorial to elect their petty judges and to assess themselves for local salaries and improvements.

A particular faux pas which has been called to my attention is an attempted amendment to the County Act denominated Act 93.

Section 1 of said Act sets out that fifty per centum of the total amount of poll and school taxes collected in each County shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii to the Treasurer of such County. What will the County authorities do with this school tax? They have no power over it, as the power controlling it is in the Board of Education. No county has anything to do with educational matters. We know that in other places the counties elect their school superintendents and they place before the supervisors the amounts in their judgments sufficient to carry on the schools and the supervisors consider these figures when levying the taxes.

This locking up of one-half of the school taxes should of itself be sufficient to emasculate the County Act.

It may be that the Act proposed by the Commissioners, had it not been tampered with by the legislature, would have been flawless, but we are considering the Act as passed.

There are other points which I could mention but surely these are sufficient to condemn the Act.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

During the coming summer Paris is also wishes to see something of Paris to have a visit from the Shah of Persia, in a semi-official way. For this reason The distinguished traveler will not only two state dinners will be given, journey in full state, for not only does one by President Loubet and one by he wish to consult the doctors, but he M. Delcasse.

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## HARRISON MUTUAL ASSOCIATION

Has now 3,200, has buried 137 of its members during the two and one-half years since its organization. The membership fee will be raised to \$5.50 on May 1, 1905. J. H. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

## The FORD

### The Car of Satisfaction.

Only double opposed cylinder car on the market today at its price or near it. Call and see it at warehouses on Merchant Street.

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